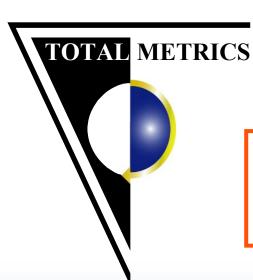


COSMIC-FFP and IFPUG 4.1 Similarities and Differences

Presented by : Pam Morris
TOTAL METRICS

IFPUG Fall Conference Scottsdale Arizona September 2003



Agenda

 History of Functional Size Measurement

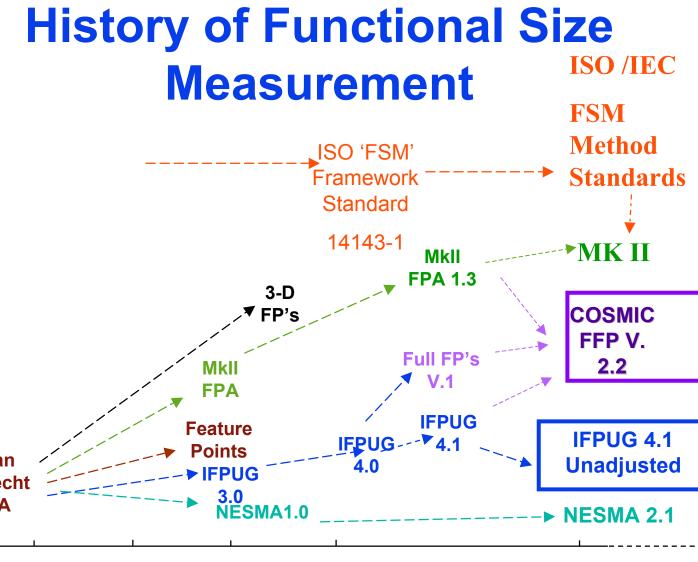


◆ 14143-1 Definitions of Functional Size

Similarities and Differences

When to use what FSM Method







Pam Morris - Profile

- Member of the IFPUG Counting Practices Committee
 1993 2000
- **◆** Co-author IFPUG 4.0, IFPUG 4.1, Case Study 1, Practical Guidelines for Counting Logical Files
- IFPUG CFPS Certified since 1994
- **♦** Australian Representative ISBSG Committee
- Reviewer of the NESMA Manual CPM
- International Workgroup convenor and project editor ISO/IEC 14143 Functional Size Measurement Standards
- Core project member COSMIC (1997 now)
- Co-author COSMIC-FFP Measurement Manual
- Author and Presenter IFPUG Certified Training courses and IFPUG IT Measurement Book
- Executive Member of the Australian Software Metrics Association (ASMA)
- Chief Executive Officer of Total Metrics



Agenda

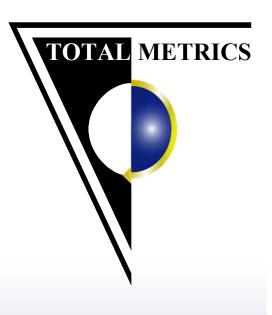
 History of Functional Size Measurement

◆ 14143-1 Definitions of Functional Size



Similarities and Differences

When to use what FSM Method



Functional Size Measurement



- ◆ ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC7 Standard 14143-1(1998) definitions:
 - ➤ "Functional Size: A size of the software derived by quantifying the Functional User Requirements."
 - ➤ "Functional Size Measurement (FSM): The process of measuring Functional Size."
 - FSM Method: A specific implementation of FSM defined by a set of rules, which conforms to the mandatory features of this part of ISO/IEC 14143." Eg. IFPUG 4.1 Unadjusted, COSMIC-FFP

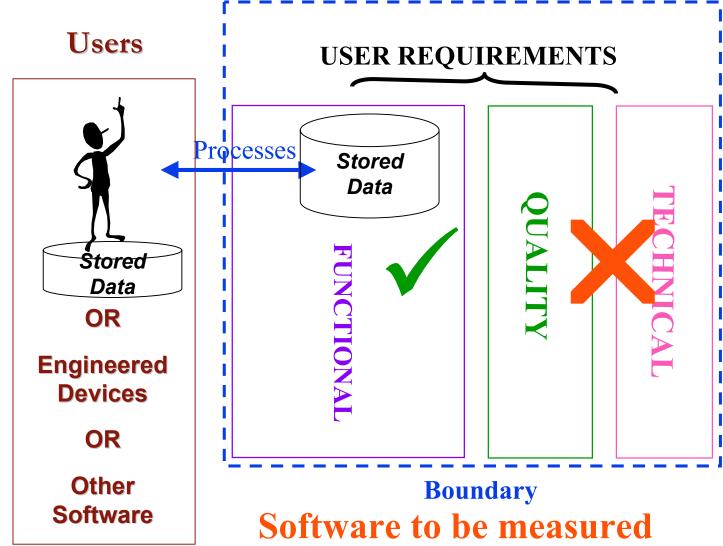


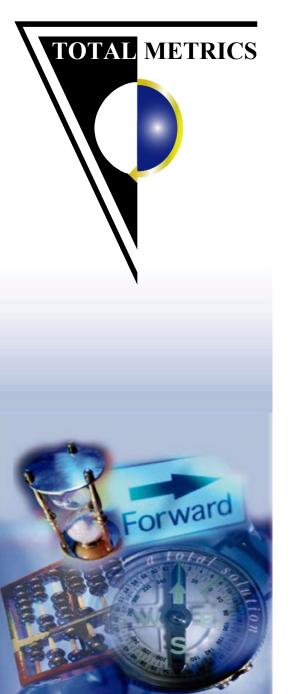
Characteristics of Functional Size Measurement

- Measures Functional User Requirements
- Excludes:
 - > physical or technical components
 - > quality features
- derived in terms understood by users of the software
- derived without reference to:
 - > effort to develop or support
 - > methods used

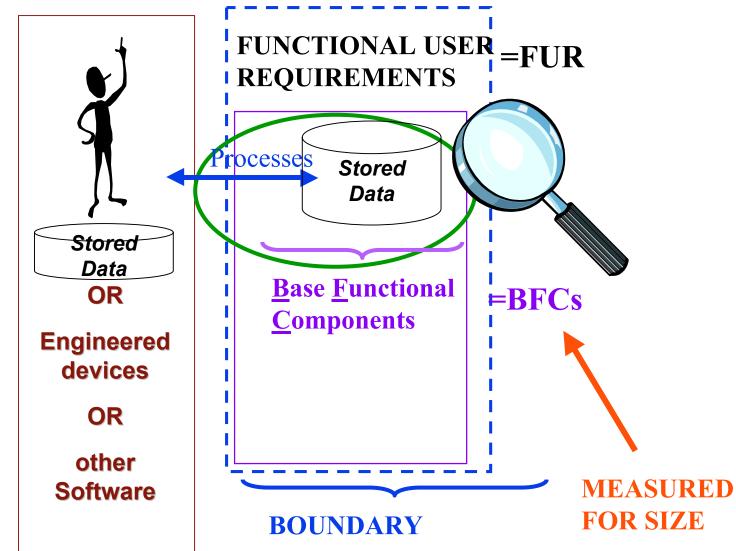


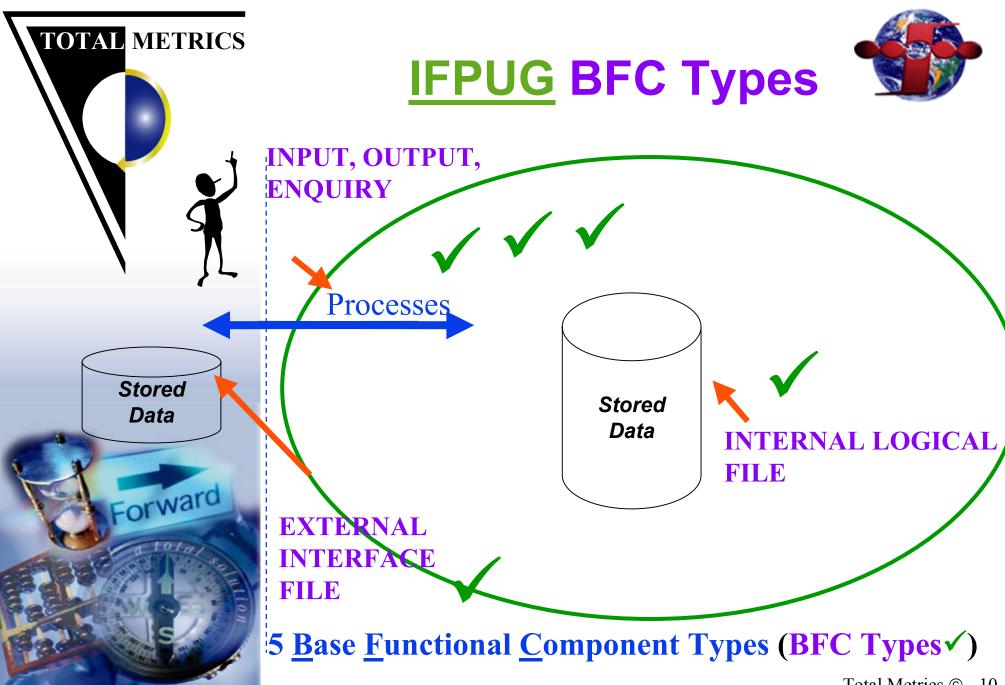
Basic Concepts of FSM

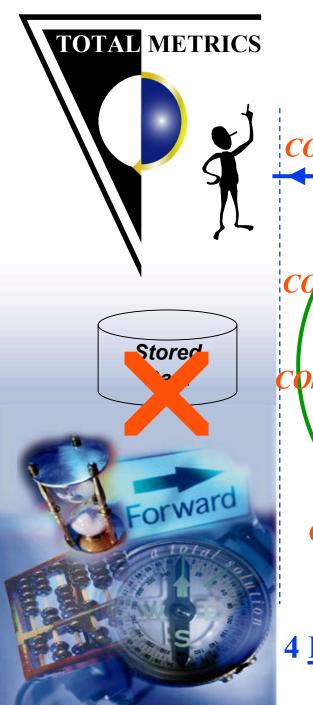


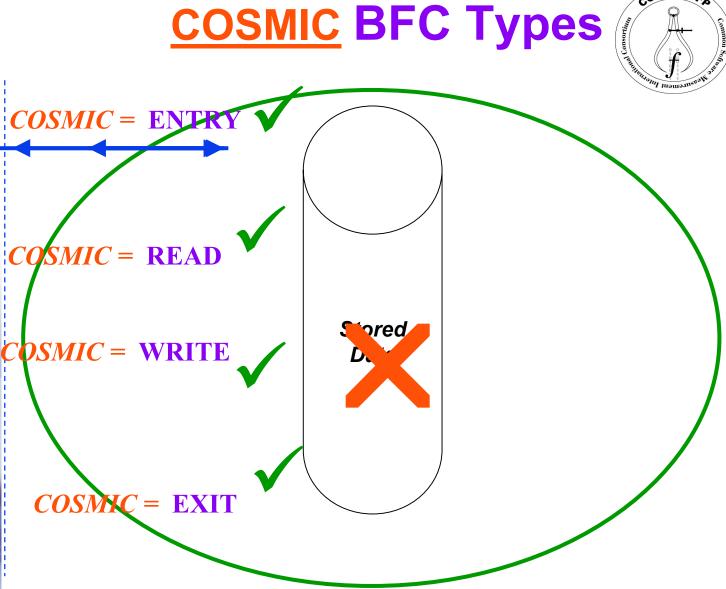


Basic Concepts of FSM

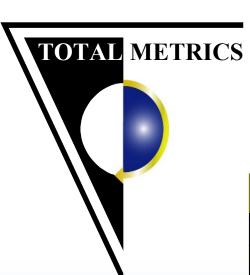








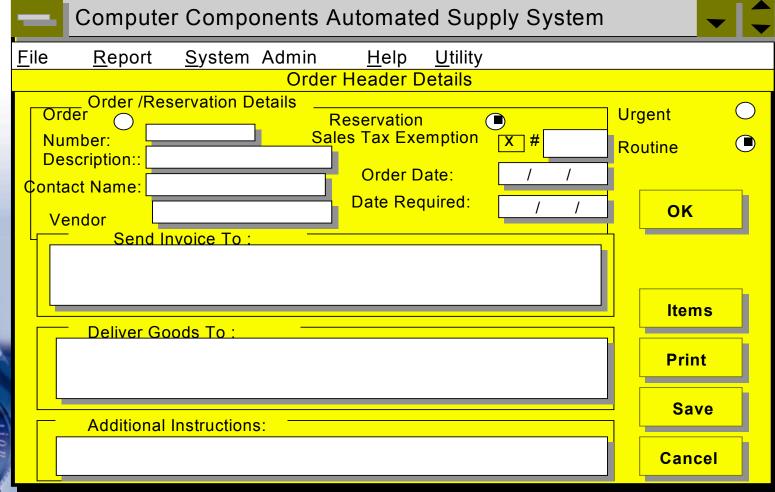
4 Base Functional Component Types (BFC Types ✓)

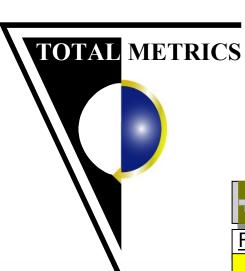


orward

Sizing example: Create New Order

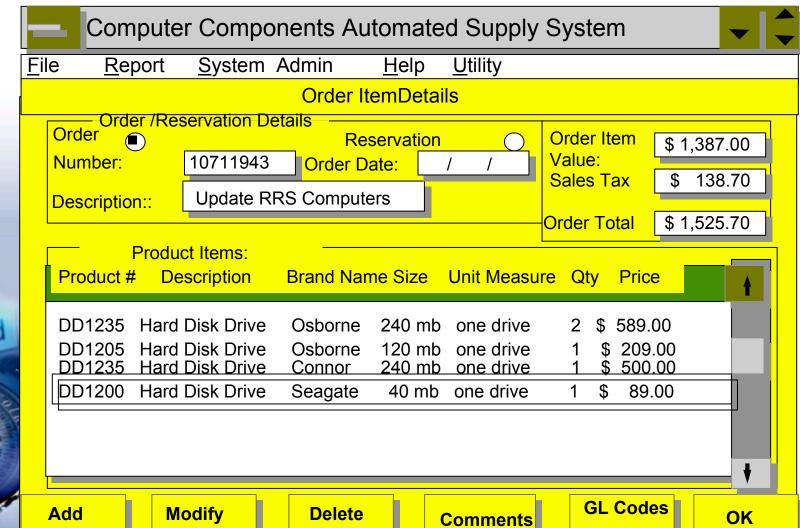
ORDER HEADER SCREEN





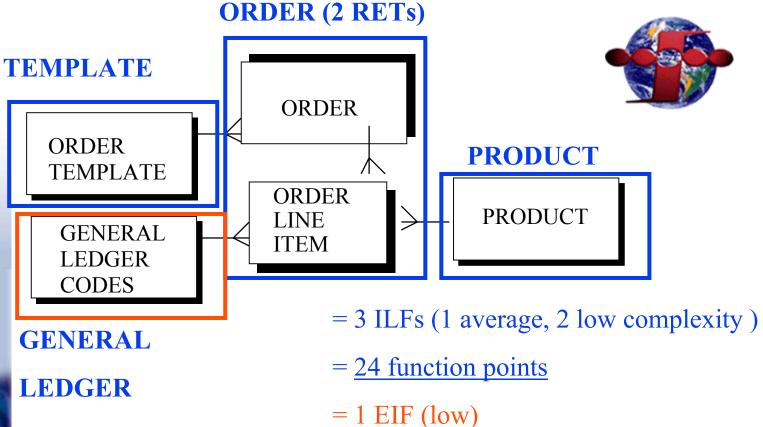
Eg. Create New Order

ORDER ITEM DETAILS SCREEN



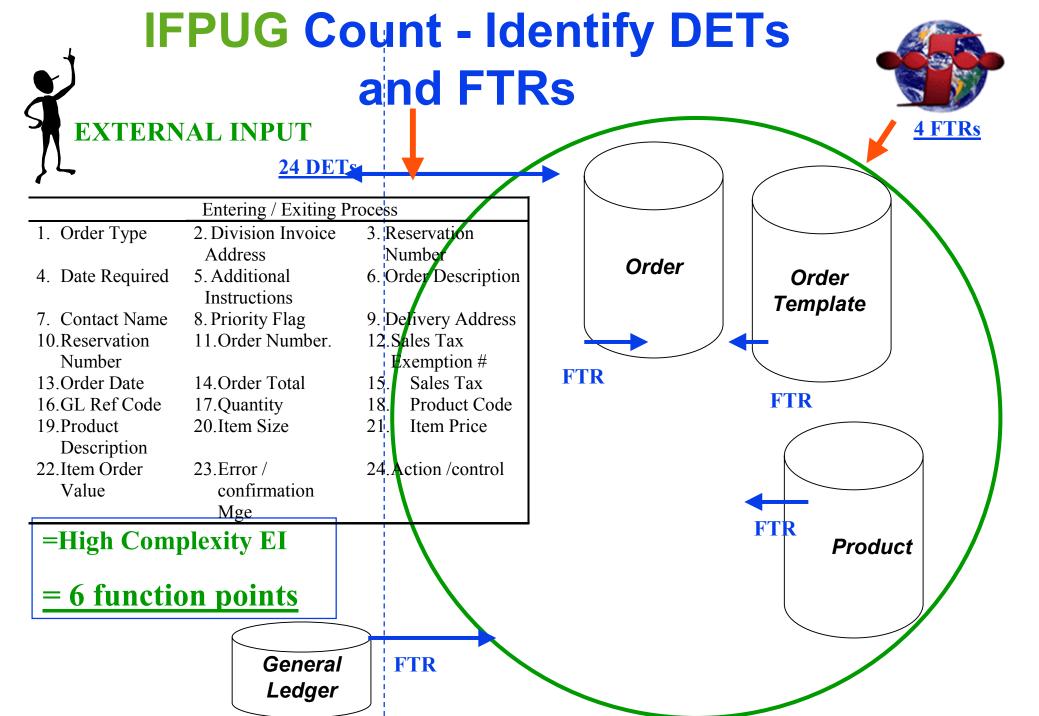
TOTAL METRICS orward

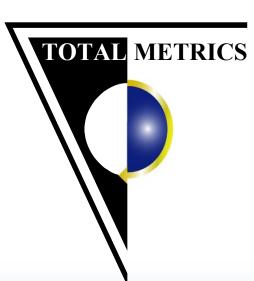
IFPUG Count Identify Logical Files



Total Data Groups = 29 function points

=5 function points



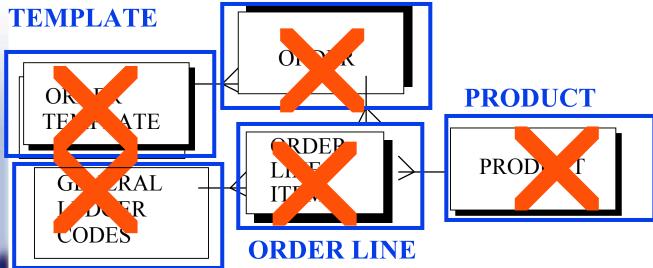


orward

COSMIC Count - Group Persistent Data - 3NF







GENERAL

LEDGER

= **5** Persistent Data Groups

Group Persistent data into 3rd Normal form

Total = 0 CFSU





Identify <u>READ</u>s from Persistent Data

- ◆ **READ** General Ledger Reference Code from *General Ledger*
- ◆ **READ** Product Details from *Product*
- ◆ **READ** Sales Tax information from <u>Order</u> <u>Template</u>

Map data being retrieved (READ) from Persistent data to determine unique READS

= 3 unique READS = Total = 3 CFSU



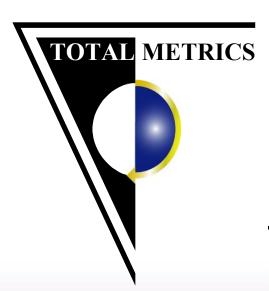
Identify <u>WRITE</u>s to Persistent Data

- ◆ **WRITE** Order Header details to *Order Header*
- ◆ **WRITE** Order Item Details to *Order Line*

Map data being written (WRITE) to Persistent data to determine unique WRITES

= 2 unique WRITE = **Total = 2 CFSU**





TOTAL METRICS Group Transient Data ENTERing **Process - 3NF**

Order Header Details Entered

Entering Process

- 1. Order Type 2. Date Required 3. Order Description
- 4. Contact Name 5. Additional
 - Instructions
- 6. Delivery Address

7. Priority Flag

Order Item Related Details Entered

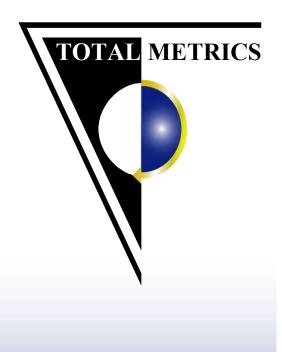
1. Product Code 2. Quantity

Map data entering to Entities

Group Data entered into 3rd Normal form to get unique data movement ENTRIES

= 2 unique ENTRIES = Total = 2 CFSU







Exiting Process

- Order Number.
 Division Invoice 3. Sales Tax Address
- 4. Order Description 5. Order Total 6. Order Date
- 7. Sales Tax
 Exemption
 Number
- Product
 GL Ref Code
 Item Size
 Unit of Measure
 Price
 Item Order Value
- Error /
 confirmation
 Message

Map data exiting to Entities

Group Data exiting into 3rd Normal form to get 3 unique data movement EXITS





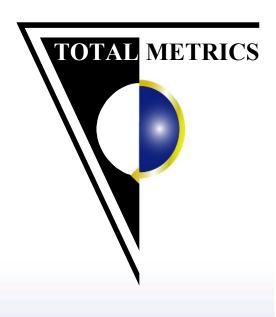
Comparison of Functional Size Process Level

Size of Process

IFPUG	BFC Type	FP		COSMIC	BFC Type	CFSU
Process			Process	Sub-Process	71	
Create Order Process	EI	6	Create Order	Enter Order Header Details	ENTRY	1
			Process	Enter Order Item Details	ENTRY	1
				Read Product Details	READ	1
				Read Template	READ	1
Order	ILF	10		Read General Ledger	READ	1
Order Template	ILF	7		Display Order Header Details	EXIT	1
Product	ILF	7		Display Order Item Details	EXIT	1
General Ledger	EIF	5		Display Message	EXIT	1
				Write Order Header	WRITE	1
				Write Order Item details	WRITE	
		35				10
					-	

Data is shared over all processes

Influence of data is incorporated into each process



Similarities IFPUG and COSMIC

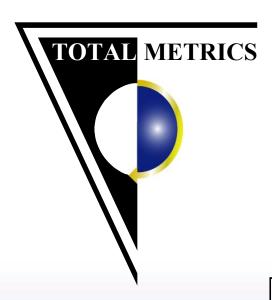
both recognise:

- Elementary processes as a functional unit to be measured
- ➤ data moving in/out of a process as contributing to functional size
- ➤ data accesses to persistent data as contributing to functional size

♦ DO NOT specifically measure:

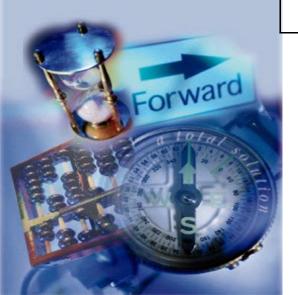
➤ algorithms, processing logic, data transformations, calculations etc.

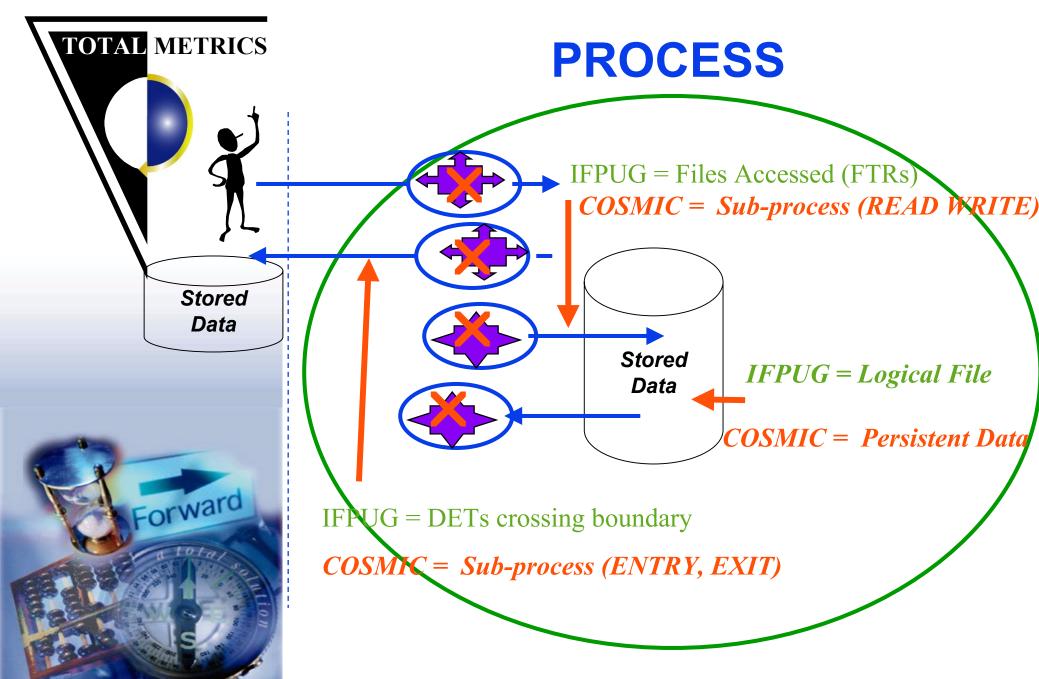


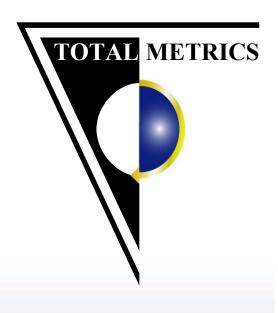


Comparison of Functional Size Application Level "Order Processing System"

IFPUG	FPs	COSMIC	CFSU
Processes	115	Processes	156
Data	48	(-)	0
	163		156







orward

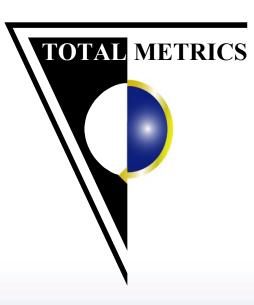
Agenda

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◆ 14143-1 Definitions of Functional Size

♦ Similarities and Differences

When to use what FSM Method



orward

Concept Comparisons

Concept	IFPUG	COSMIC
Methods for dealing with Multi-layered Software	-Not explicit in CPM -see New Environments white papers	-Explicit in rules for counting multi-layered architectures
User View	-Measures from External User View	- Measures from different Viewpoints
Quality and Technical Requirements	-not explicitly measured in ISO 20926 -VAF - IFPUG CPM 4.1	-Considered in other layers if software implementation - No VAF



Process Comparisons

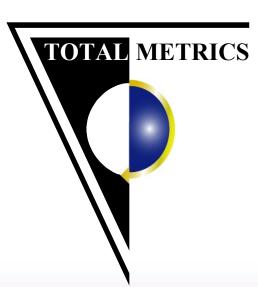
Process	IFPUG	COSMIC
- Count DETs	-No - just need to know 'ranges' of DETs	-No - counts 'logical groups' of DETs
- Industry default complexity data	-Yes, default EPs to average, DGs to low - <u>+ 15% error</u>	-Industry data available,- error% not established
Rules for determining Complexity	-Different rules for each <i>type</i> of process	- Same Rules for <i>all</i> processes

Total Metrics © - 27



Process Comparisons

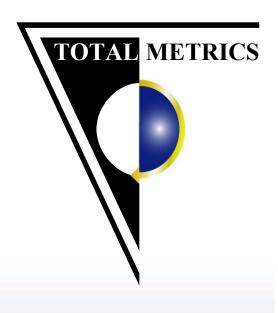
Process	IFPUG	COSMIC
- Repeatability of grouping Logical Data Groups	-Requires counting experience to ensure repeatability	-Requires Data Modelling experience to ensure repeatability
- Level of Detail required in functional Specifications	- not a lot of detail required since can select 'ranges' for complexity	-More detail required to identify each data movement and file access



Result Comparisons

Process	IFPUG	COSMIC
- Correlation to effort across all functional domains	-MIS – significant supporting industry evidence	-Realtime – preliminary industry and research evidence ~100 projects
	-Limited— Realtime, scientific software data	-Limited - MIS data
- Industry Data	-public domain and private -ISBSG ~2000 projects	-Mostly private or research -ISBSG – ~50 projects
-International Certification	-Practitioners via IFPUG CFPS	- ISO Testing Labs planned





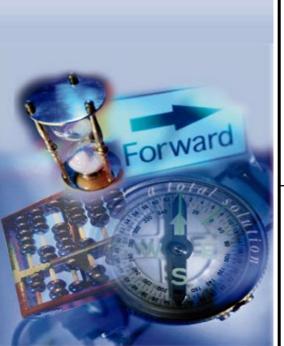
Result Comparisons

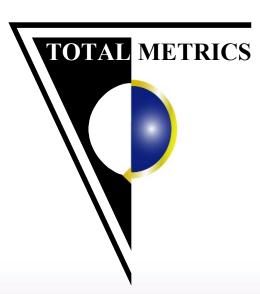
Process	IFPUG	COSMIC
-Sensitivity to large variations in process complexity	- maximum sensitivity is two fold variation ➤ Min size = 3 FPs ➤ Max Size = 7FPs	-Allows infinite order of magnitude ➤ Min size = 2 CFSU ➤ Max Size = α (infinite) CFSU
-Sensitivity to processes which move a lot of data without accessing DGs	- highest size measure requires data movements AND data accesses	- highest size measure does not require process to have DG accesses.
Data contribution to overall size	-Persistent Data contributes around 30% of total size in addition	- Persistent data only contributes to size via process accesses

to contribution from

process data accesses

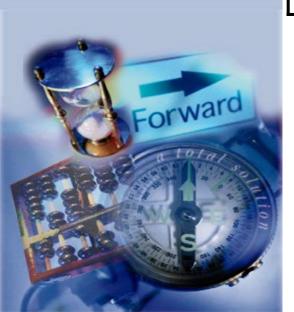
Total Metrics © - 30

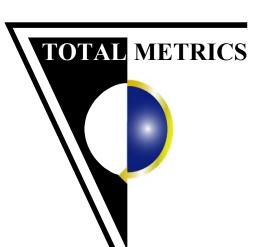




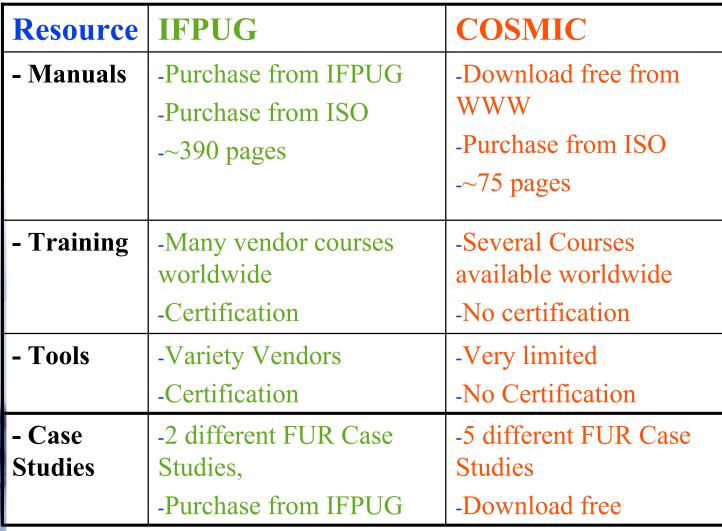
Result Comparisons

Process	IFPUG	COSMIC
-Counts multiple	- No - includes access to a persistent data	- Yes, includes access to a persistent data
accesses to DG	group once only per process	group up to twice per process (Read and/or
	-Unique FTR	Write)





Resource Comparisons







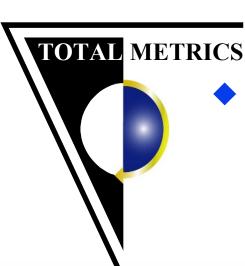
Agenda

 History of Functional Size Measurement

 14143-1 Definitions of Functional Size

Similarities and Differences

When to use what FSM Method



So Which Method to Choose?

Consider

- > need and availability of support services
 - * training
 - *tools historical data
 - * skilled functional size analysts
- ➤ how the size result will be used
- **►**Industry profile, recognition
- Functional domain of software to be measured (embedded process rich or data rich MIS?)
- >capability maturity of your organisation
- >FSM Used by other parts of your organisation

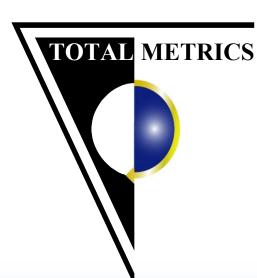




REMEMBER

♦ BOTH METHODS

- **►**Used internationally
- ➤ ISO/IEC FSM standards
- ➤ Collected by ISBSG Repository
- > 'work' in most environments
- refined by international experts (sometimes the same ones!)



More Information

- **◆ IFPUG**
 - >www.ifpug.org/





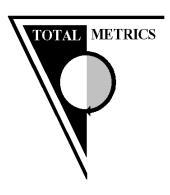
>www.cosmicon.com/



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THANK YOU

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"To measure is to know!"

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